

Aedes condolezens Pazos, San. y Ben., ii, 47, 321, 1909.

Aedes condolezens Theobald, Mon. Culic., v, 485, 1910.

Aedes condolezens Howard, Dyar & Knab, Mosq. No. & Cent. Am. & W. I., iv, 789, 1917.

Aedes (Ochlerotatus) condolezens Dyar, Ins. Ins. Mens., vi, 77, 1918.

Aedes (Heteronycha) condolezens Dyar, Ins. Ins. Mens., viii, 105, 1920.

From Cuba and the Bahamas. Neither the male nor larva of this form has been described.

SPECIES 7

Aedes (Ochlerotatus) thelcter Dyar.

Aedes (Taeniorhynchus?) thelcter Dyar, Ins. Ins. Mens., vi, 129, 1918.

Aedes (Ochlerotatus) thelcter Dyar & Ludlow, The Military Surgeon, i, 62, 1922.

The original series of females has been supplemented by a male from Camp McAllen, Texas, August 28, 1921, which I have through the kindness of Dr. C. S. Ludlow. The hypopygium shows the characteristic claspette filament with double retrose spine. The male is marked as the female, but the abdominal spottings are small and faint.

TWO MOSQUITOES NEW TO THE MOUNTAINS OF CALIFORNIA

(*Diptera, Culicidae*)

BY HARRISON G. DYAR

The collecting season of 1921 resulted in the addition of two more species to the known fauna of the Californian mountains.

Culex territans Walker (*restuans* Theobald).

A single female was bred from an early grassy pool in a narrow mountain valley, which contained large numbers of *Aedes cataphylla* Dyar and a few *Aedes palustris* Dyar.

Little Truckee River, California, May 7, 1921 (H. G. Dyar).

Aedes impiger Walker (*decticus* Howard, Dyar & Knab).

True to its habits in the Yukon Territory, this species was found associated with *Aedes cataphylla* Dyar (*prodotes* Dyar), in lesser numbers, occurring in the two large breeding-places discovered to the extent of about 10 per cent of the number.

Little Truckee River, California, May 7, 8, 9, 1921 (H. G. Dyar).

Lake Tahoe, California, May 7 to 12, 1921 (H. G. Dyar).

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MALE HYPOPYGIUM OF CERTAIN SABETHIDS

(*Diptera, Culicidæ*)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

Sabethinus undosus Coquillett (Plate II, fig. 3).

Sabethoides undosus Coquillett, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vii, 186, 1906.

Sabethinus intermedius Theobald (Mon. Culic., iv, 619, 1907) must be close to *undosus*, the brilliant apple-green of mesonotum, as described, agreeing perfectly. Theobald's unusually lucid reference to the male genitalia, "claspers ending in a broad plate with one side fimbriated," would seem almost decisive (compare fig. 3). However, I learn from Mr. F. W. Edwards that there is no trace of white on the under side of the fifth hind tarsal joint, which marking is present in *undosus*. Formerly we relied on the supposed presence of scales on the postnotum to distinguish this form, but Dr. and Mrs. Bonne say that there are no scales in any of the species in this position. *S. intermedius* has been credited to Lutz in Bourroul (1904), but no description is known to me before that of Theobald.

Sabethinus aurescens Theobald (Plate II, figs. 1, 2).

Sabethinus aurescens Theobald, Mon. Culic., iv, 622, 1907.

Sabethes identicus Dyar & Knab, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xv, 207, 1907.

In the monograph we give what purports to be a figure of the male hypopygium of this form (Plate II, fig. 6), but a re-examination of the material shows that both this figure and